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ABSTRACT

This compilation of educational resources is designed for communities which have been either overlooked in Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) education efforts or disproportionately affected by Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection. The materials listed target Blacks, Latinos, Asians and Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, young women, out-of-school youth, homeless youth, and sexual minority youth. The materials also highlight a range of factors, such as feelings of disenfranchisement and the cultural constructs surrounding sex and drug use. Adolescents have been designated as a key target population for HIV-prevention education programs. However, many teens, both informed and uninformed, continue to engage in risky behaviors, and adolescent AIDS cases among Blacks, Latinos, and young women are disportionately high as represented in the current statistics. The materials suggested in this resource list include curricula, pamphlets, brochures, videos, and resources for leaders. Each entry specifies the reading level and has a short annotation. A list of publishers, with addresses, and a list of new publications from the Center for Population Options are included. Some titles are available in Spanish. (LL)

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Resources

Adolescents, AIDS and HIV: Resources for Educators

Center for Population Options
Volume V, November 1990

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TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

Considering the turbulence and experimentation that often accompanies adolescence, educators and health care workers have designated teens as a key target population for HIV prevention education programs. Despite the fact that HIV prevention efforts targeting teens have been original and extensive, many teens who understand the facts about HIV are still engaging in risky behaviors. While informed and uninformed adolescents continue to have unsafe sex and share injection-drug "works," blacks, Latinos, young women, and homeless youth are disproportionately represented in the current statistics. As of September 1990, 36% of the adolescent AIDS cases were among blacks, and 18% were among Latinos. Young women accounted for 23% of the adolescent AIDS cases, a far higher percentage than for adult women.

To provide real impetus toward safer behaviors, health educators, community leaders, and other individuals are recognizing that prevention messages must connect realistically with the actual circumstances faced by adolescents. While many age-appropriate materials are now available, only some contain messages which are relevant to all teens. Other resources, while accurate, are too generic or exclusionary to reach adolescents of diverse ethnic, cultural and social identities, and thereby fail to provide convincing or even helpful information.

The following is a list of educational resources designed for communities which have been either overlooked in AIDS education efforts or disproportionately affected by HIV infection. While previous volumes of ***Resources for Educators*** have included quality materials for diverse adolescent audiences, this volume lists materials which primarily target blacks, Latinos, Asians and Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, young women, out-of-school youth, and sexual minority youth. The materials address the target audience as well as highlight and respond to a range of factors - such as feelings of disenfranchisement, and the cultural constructs surrounding sex and drug use.

While we have tried to identify the target audience, the leader should still carefully review materials for their suitability. Some may be incomplete while others may be inappropriate for some audiences. In general, these materials are intended as companion pieces to enhance more comprehensive programs.

A star (*) preceding the title indicates availability in Spanish.

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November 1990

the Center for Population Options

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Curricula

Safe Choices Guide. Washington, DC: The National Network of Runaway and Youth Services, Inc., 1990, 134pp. Designed for organizations and/or individuals working with street and homeless youth, this excellent curriculum provides guidelines for developing organizational policies, training both staff and youth, individual and family counseling, reaching street youth, communicating AIDS information over a hotline, and involving foster parents in AIDS education. In addition, several highly informative appendices include information on antibody test counseling, common stereotypes regarding lesbian and gay youth, dynamics of street life, and a host of other relevant issues. Overall, this curriculum does an excellent job of sensitizing its readers to the particular circumstances and outlook of street and homeless youth.

**Viviremos: An HIV/AIDS Education Curriculum for Latino Migrant Students*. Boston, MA: National Coalition of Advocates for Students, 1990, 345pp. This comprehensive curriculum includes a preparation section for teachers and five culturally and linguistically specific lesson plans to help migrant students understand the facts about HIV, identify risky behaviors, and develop decision-making and problem-solving skills. Activities reinforce collective brainstorming, peer education, openness about condom use, and responses to peer pressure for both young men and women.

Pamphlets/Brochures

AIDS and the American Indian. Phoenix, AZ: Arizona Department of Health Services, 1988. Reading Level: Grade 10. This colorful pamphlet, featuring native symbols and design, challenges the assumption that Native Americans do not get AIDS. Speaking directly to American Indians, the pamphlet defines HIV, discusses behaviors that place American Indians at risk, and clearly identifies ways the virus is not transmitted. While it strongly encourages abstinence from sexual activity and drug and alcohol abuse, the pamphlet also urges condom use and cleaning of needles with bleach. It highlights traditional Native American values of respect and caring as appropriate means of coping with this disease.

AIDS Can Kill a Nation. Bangor, ME: Central Maine Indian Association. Reading Level: Grade 10. This pamphlet provides information about HIV within a framework of Native American values. The pamphlet alludes to cultural factors which may make AIDS a difficult issue to discuss among Native Americans and reinforces the community's basic respect for life as a guide for responding to AIDS. It lists risky behaviors such as sexual activity without condoms and sharing of needles. Also included in this list are warnings against sex after excessive drinking and casual sex while travelling.

AIDS in the Black Community. Seattle, WA: People of Color Against AIDS Network, 1990. Reading Level: Grade 9. This brochure, made for and by the black community, explains the AIDS virus and how it is and is not transmitted. Statistics are cited to show that AIDS has disproportionately affected both black men and women. Placing emphasis on the opportunity to prevent this disease, this pamphlet urges the community to think seriously about changing unsafe behaviors.

AIDS is Also an Indian Problem. Sacramento, CA: California Rural Indian Health Board, Inc., 1988. Reading Level: Grade 9. This brochure answers a series of common questions in a straightforward, easy-to-read format. It encourages its readers either to abstain or use condoms and to take an active role in educating their community.

****AIDS News***. Seattle, WA: People of Color Against AIDS Network, 1988. Reading Level: Grade 7. This humorous, creative comic book depicts characters from multi-ethnic backgrounds to educate teens about HIV. The story promotes sexual responsibility, compassion, and friendship in an original and encouraging manner. It also reinforces condom use and restraint from injection-drug use. Portraying the teacher as a Native American woman and providing other positive images, this comic book also breaks down cultural stereotypes.

AIDS...What We Need to Know. White Plains, NY: March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation, 1989. Reading Level: Grade 9. This vivid, fold-out brochure for teens discusses the facts about HIV and AIDS and strongly encourages abstinence from sex and drug use as the best kind of self-protection. Images of teens from multi-ethnic backgrounds may make this an appropriate resource for a diverse adolescent audience.

AIDSRISK: A Tool to Measure Your Personal Risk of AIDS for Women. San Francisco, CA: Polaris Research, 1988. Reading Level: Grade 8. This brochure provides a risk-assessment method to help women think critically about their behaviors and gauge their relative risk for HIV infection. It uses plain, explicit language to ask specific questions about sexual activity and drug use. It also strongly encourages women always to use latex condoms and to avoid sharing dirty needles. A list of symptoms of HIV infection is included. A similar brochure for men is also available.

****Alcohol, Drugs, and AIDS***. San Francisco, CA: San Francisco AIDS Foundation, 1988. Reading Level: Grade 8. This bilingual pamphlet makes the important point that alcohol and drug use can make one more likely to contract or transmit the AIDS virus by compromising one's judgement about safe behavior. Careful not to imply that alcohol or non-injection drug use can transmit the virus, this pamphlet urges its readers to think about their behaviors and ways they unknowingly may be putting themselves at risk.

Are Indians at Risk for AIDS? Seattle, WA: People of Color Against AIDS Network, 1988. Reading Level: Grade 8. This pamphlet answers basic questions about the AIDS virus and dispels common myths about Native Americans and AIDS. The pamphlet lists high-risk behaviors, strongly urges consistent condom use, and emphasizes that heavy drinking can hamper one's ability to carry out safe, responsible sex.

Asians & AIDS: What's the Connection? San Francisco, CA: Asian AIDS Project, 1989. Reading Level: Grade 10. This attractive brochure sends the important message that the Asian community cannot ignore the threat of AIDS. The brochure reminds its readers that communicating about the awkward topic of sex could ultimately save lives. It also urges its readers to understand how the virus is and is not transmitted and to act on their knowledge by practicing safer sex. Included are detailed instructions for condom use. Because this brochure does not discuss HIV or the risk of HIV infection through injection-drug use, a leader will need to provide important clarification.

Facts about AIDS for Black Women. Philadelphia, PA: BEBASHI, 1988. Reading Level: Grade 7. This is a two panel pamphlet which defines AIDS and the AIDS virus and explains how young black women can protect themselves from infection. The pamphlet urges women to use rubbers (condoms) during vaginal, anal and oral sex, and to avoid sharing needles with anyone, including lovers.

Facts About AIDS Young Black Men Need to Know. Philadelphia, PA: BEBASHI, 1988. Reading Level: Grade 8. Very similar to *Facts About AIDS for Black Women*, this pamphlet targets black men with basic information about AIDS. It also reinforces consistent condom use for those who choose to have sex.

****Girlfriend Listen Up***. Los Angeles, CA: Minority AIDS Project, 1989. Reading Level: Grade 6. This straightforward and attention-getting pamphlet reminds its readers that 70% of women with AIDS are Black or Latina, and strongly urges women to consistently use rubbers (condoms) or dental dams to avoid HIV infection. It also sends a strong message to women not to share their injection-drug works.

I think I might be gay...now what do I do? Cambridge, MA: The Campaign to End Homophobia, 1989. Reading Level: Grade 9. Put together by gay youth, this pamphlet offers insight and advice on how to feel positive about being young and gay despite societal disapproval. Included is general information about AIDS and the need to practice safer sex.

I think I might be lesbian...now what do I do? Cambridge, MA: The Campaign to End Homophobia, 1989. Reading Level: Grade 10. Put together by lesbian youth, this pamphlet offers advice on how to feel secure about questioning one's sexuality, about coming out and feeling normal. It also reinforces the fact that lesbians need to arm themselves with the facts about HIV and protect themselves, using dental dams.

1989. Reading Level: Grade 8. This brochure uses plain language and a supportive tone to reaffirm a person's right to demand that his or her client use a condom. Careful to identify the relative risks of different sexual services, it makes the strong point that no matter how much money is involved, men and women receiving money for sex must protect themselves from AIDS. This brochure may be helpful to street and homeless youth who are engaging in survival sex. Because the term "AIDS" is used throughout, a leader will need to clarify HIV.

Take Control. St. Paul, MN: American Indian Health Care Association, 1989. Reading Level: Grade 7. This eye-catching, two-panel pamphlet challenges its Native American readers to control their lives by always using condoms, communicating with their sexual partners, and limiting their alcohol and drug use. It also explains how to use a condom and recommends use of nonoxynol 9. This brochure does not provide complete information on HIV and should be used as a complementary piece only.

Women Need to Know About AIDS. New York, NY: Gay Men's Health Crisis, 1989. Reading Level: Grade 10. This thorough pamphlet provides very clear information about HIV infection and transmission, symptoms, testing considerations, and ways women can protect themselves. Also included is information about condoms, artificial insemination, and explicit precautions about drug use.

Videos

A Test for a Nation: Women, Children, Families & AIDS. New York, NY: Gay Men's Health Crisis, 1989, 28 minutes. This documentary examines the demeaning manner in which women with AIDS have been treated by the New York health care system. Women researchers, volunteers, health care providers, and doctors call for a more comprehensive health care system in which women's health is a priority.

AIDS: Fact Over Fear. New York, NY: Educational Video Center, 1989, 21 minutes. This superb video presents factual information on AIDS targeted toward black and Latino inner-city youth. The video, created by inner-city teenagers, uses street interviews with other teens to explore attitudes about HIV and AIDS. The interview segments are followed by responses from teens, former U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop and other medical professionals. Injection drug use and unprotected sexual intercourse are discussed as high-risk behaviors in frank and simple language. Proper condom use is tastefully demonstrated and, along with abstinence, strongly encouraged. Using needles to inject drugs is emphatically discouraged. Upbeat music and visual images help hold audience attention and reinforce the points made in the interviews. Hotline numbers are provided for further information.

AIDS is About Secrets. New York, NY: HIV Library Center, 1989, 37 minutes. Targeted to black women with injection-drug abusing partners, this video offers an honest and frank portrayal of the strain black women may feel between maintaining their relationships with their male partners and protecting themselves from becoming infected with HIV. The dramatization involves the hard decisions four women must make in establishing trust, negotiating condom use, coping with drug abusing partners, and discovering their own HIV status. A superb conversation starter, this video urges an honest confrontation with issues in the black community and promotes self-esteem and group support among women.

AIDS – Not Us. New York, NY: HIV Library Center, 1989, 35 minutes. Targeted to black and Latino urban adolescents, this excellent video portrays the dynamics of a close group of male friends who reveal their own attitudes and behaviors around sexual responsibility, condom use, homophobia, and drug abuse when they realize that AIDS is a threat to their community. Interactions in the group reveal the peer pressure young men feel to be sexually active and to gain esteem by dealing drugs. Through raps, humor, and creative self-expression, these peers provide models for communicating about the difficult issues related to AIDS.

AIDS – Wise, No Lies. New York, NY: New Day Films, 1988, 22 minutes. This excellent video presents a series of ten vignettes about young people whose lives are affected by AIDS. These people reveal their thoughts, feelings and experiences in their own words from their own environments. A wide range of topics is discussed including sexual identity, drug use and fears of HIV antibody testing. The video captures the varied reactions of persons directly affected by the HIV epidemic.

Are You With Me? New York, NY: Select Media, 1989, 16 minutes. Especially relevant to the concerns of black women, this video focuses on the reactions of a mother and her adolescent daughter when a friend's sister dies of AIDS. After a heated, but realistic exchange about their own relationships and ideas about condom use, both women take active steps toward better self-protection. A unique story, this video shows a mother-daughter relationship of mutual influence and underscores the important message that even women who trust they are in monogamous relationships should think about using condoms.

Behind the Mask: AIDS, It Affects All of Us. Oakland, CA: Association of Asian Pacific Community Health Organizations, 1989, 14 minutes. (Available in Samoan, Cantonese, Tagalog, Korean, and Vietnamese). Culturally relevant to Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, this video offers insights from persons with AIDS of diverse Asian ethnicities and ages. Issues discussed include denial, family bereavement, and cultural barriers to AIDS education within the community. Members in the community appeal for a more open and accepting approach to AIDS. The film also provides thorough information on how HIV is and is not transmitted, encourages use of condoms, and cleaning of needles for those who do not refrain from injection drugs.

Between Friends. San Francisco, CA: San Francisco Study Center, 1990, 26 minutes. Developed for Latino adolescents, this film displays one teenager's fear and denial when she discovers that her mother has AIDS. Through the support of neighbors and friends, she reckons with her own risk-taking behavior of crack use and unsafe sex and begins the process of coming to terms with her mother's illness.

Don't Forget Sherrie. Washington, DC: American Red Cross, 1988, 32 minutes. Targeted to black, inner-city youth, this video uses pop music and lyrics to gain and hold attention. It focuses on a group of urban teenagers who are responding to the spread of the AIDS virus, as well as questioning their own values and behaviors. The story is about a new relationship that is threatened when it is discovered that the male's ex-girlfriend is dying from AIDS. The video concentrates on the psychological and social issues faced by this couple and their peers as they make several important decisions about sex, drug use and HIV antibody testing. The story is supplemented at several points with excerpts of former Surgeon General Dr. C. Everett Koop and others providing relevant information about AIDS and HIV transmission.

****Eyes That Fail to See***. San Francisco, CA: Instituto Familiar De La Raza/Latino AIDS Project, 1989, 51 minutes. This long and thorough video aimed at the entire Latino community uses several scenarios to replace common fears and misunderstandings about AIDS with the facts and a community-wide response of openness and unity. In one community, a mother learns about the disease upon discovering that her son is gay while her daughter works through her own homophobia; a counselor demonstrates cleaning IV drug needles to two men, and a husband discovers that a male prostitute with whom he had sexual relations is HIV positive and must now consider his own responsibility to his wife. Emphasis is placed on using the AIDS epidemic as an opportunity to overcome prejudice and divisions within the community.

Face to Face With AIDS. New York, NY: Select Media, Inc., 1988, 31 minutes. This excellent video targeted to English-speaking Latino youth makes a very clear connection between high-risk behavior and becoming HIV infected. The video deals with many of the psychological and social issues in the Latino community surrounding AIDS. It powerfully shows the effects of HIV on people who are infected and their friends and families. The video is informative and allays many fears. It directly attacks the issues of IV drug use and discusses a homosexual rape. Although designed for a Latino audience, the video has a strong message that could benefit all.

Her Giveaway – A Spiritual Journey with AIDS. Minneapolis, MN: Minnesota American Indian AIDS Task Force, 1989, 25 minutes. This video profiles a Native American woman's experience with AIDS. In a thoughtful and frank manner, Carole LeFavor discusses myths about Native Americans which have hampered their access to AIDS education, substance addiction in the Native American community, and her own day to day survival with AIDS. By including insights from Carole's doctor, friends, and young daughter, this film highlights the community-wide involvement when one person has AIDS.

Carole emphasizes the meaningful aspects of her life with AIDS, and encourages viewers to regard the threat of AIDS as the latest of many challenges to the Native American community. Also included are the facts about how HIV is and is not transmitted.

**Mi Hermano*. Washington, DC: The American Red Cross, 1990, 30 minutes. Developed for Latino communities, *Mi Hermano* focuses on the bereavement process of a Latino family when a son dies of AIDS. The crisis allows other issues to surface, such as denial, homophobia, blame, and the threat AIDS poses to the family. Family members come to accept education about AIDS and communication about taboo issues as the best method for protecting both family and community.

Seriously Fresh. New York, NY: Select Media, 1989, 21 minutes. This video portrays a group of Black inner-city male adolescents whose feelings and frustrations are triggered when a popular friend is discovered to have AIDS. Friends and family members challenge each other about drug use, unsafe sex, and self-destructive decision-making. An excellent discussion-starter, this film combines humor with moving scenes of young men showing support for one another. Included is an unusual scene in which one young man confides to a friend with AIDS about his sexual relations with men.

Teen AIDS in Focus. San Francisco, CA: The San Francisco Study Center, 1989, 16 minutes. In this highly stirring and moving documentary, three teenagers with AIDS express their thoughts and fears and the changes in behavior and attitudes they have made in living with the virus, combined with the specific issues they face as adolescents. Interwoven are scenes of two men with AIDS talking candidly to a classroom of students. Crossing cultural and social lines, this exceptional video is recommended for all adolescents.

**VIDA*. New York, NY: Select Media, 1989, 18 minutes. Developed for sexually active Latina women, this excellent film portrays the apprehension one woman feels upon learning that a friend has AIDS. With prompting from an assertive female friend, Elsie, who lives with her daughter and mother, expresses her fear of confronting her boyfriend about condom use, and of her willingness to do anything to prevent his leaving her. In one important scene, Elsie leaves her boyfriend's apartment after he angrily refuses her request that they use condoms. Emphasis is placed on dispelling myths about casual transmission, caring for one's family and community, and empowering women to protect themselves. This film needs further explanation of HIV and of the progression of AIDS as a disease.

Women and AIDS. New York, NY: Gay Men's Health Crisis, 1989, 28 minutes. Through interviews with female activists, health care workers, educators, and persons with AIDS, this documentary examines the unique circumstances and hardships women face, and demonstrates the inadequacy of AIDS services and education efforts. The film draws attention to the way national education campaigns have excluded women who have been disproportionately affected by HIV: Latina or black women who are either injection-drug users or partners of injection-drug users. Interviews in the film highlight the conflicts

women encounter when attempting to protect themselves from AIDS- such as cultural conflicts with condom use, gender roles which prescribe motherhood, all types of abuse, and other immediate issues which take precedence over a woman's concern with the distant threat of AIDS. The film makes the strong point that high-risk behaviors will put anyone at risk, including lesbians. These points are supplemented with explanations of the way the virus is transmitted, and step-by-step demonstrations for dental dams, condoms and needle cleaning. This film enumerates some excellent issues, but its organization may be difficult to follow for some adolescents.

Resources for Leaders

The AIDS Challenge. Santa Cruz, CA: Network Publications, 1988, 526 pp. Focusing on HIV prevention and AIDS education for young people, this book is an impressive collection of current knowledge from 32 national and international experts. The book includes sections titled: "The Human Element: Real People and a Real Disease;" "The Factual Component: The Science of AIDS;" "A Framework: Essential Elements for Prevention Education;" "In the Classroom: Students Need to Know;" "The Religious Setting: A Natural Place for Learning;" "Facing the Issues: Controversy and AIDS Education; "Minority Populations: AIDS Risks and Prevention," and "Special Populations at Risk." This book provides detail, explanation, insight, and analysis necessary to build an effective AIDS prevention education program.

AIDS: A Guide for Hispanic Leadership. Washington, DC: The National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations (COSSMHO), 1989, 26 pp. This booklet provides Hispanic leaders with information to expand advocacy in preventing HIV infection and AIDS in their community. Included are basic facts about how AIDS is transmitted and accurate data using bold graphics on how the disease is affecting Hispanic communities. It offers information for assessing the response to AIDS in one's community and suggests a course of action. In addition to the information in this booklet, a technical assistance hotline for Hispanic leadership run by COSSMHO is identified.

Bridges of Respect. Philadelphia, PA: American Friends Service Committee, 1989, 2nd ed.,107 pp. Overall this book helps to identify the needs of lesbian and gay youth. In a special chapter on the AIDS crisis, it brings attention to the fact that gay youth are invisible in too many AIDS education programs and marginalized in the delivery of health and social services even though they may be at higher risk for AIDS than the youth population in general. The book also identifies an extensive list of additional resources.

Out of the Shadows: Building an Agenda and Strategies for Preventing HIV/AIDS in Street and Homeless Youth. Washington, DC: The Center for Population Options, 1990, 33 pp. Based on a conference on street youth convened by CPO, this report profiles adolescents on the street, the risks associated with their lifestyle, and strategies for preventing HIV infection.

Women and AIDS. Diane Richardson. Santa Cruz, CA: ETR Associates/Network Publications, 1988, 83 pp. This book offers a comprehensive analysis of the medical and political impact AIDS has had on women. It provides a frank discussion of HIV, behaviors and circumstances which place heterosexual and lesbian women at risk of HIV infection, socioeconomic and cultural factors which can shape and limit women's decision-making ability, and steps toward safer sex and safer drug use. It also discusses specific issues women may confront as people with AIDS or as caregivers.

Ordering Information

The Center for Population Options (CPO) does not sell, rent, or distribute any of the materials (other than its own) listed here.* Most of the materials listed have varying price schedules according to the quantity ordered and the type of organization that is ordering. Many also have minimum order requirements. We recommend that you write or call the publisher before placing any orders to avoid delays. It may be possible to obtain free copies of pamphlets and preview copies of videos at a minimal cost.

*CPO materials can be directly ordered through CPO's Publications Department.

American Friends Service Committee
Community Relations Division
1501 Cherry Street
Philadelphia, PA 19102-1479
(215) 241-7000

American Indian Health Care Association
245 East 6th Street
St. Paul, MN 55101
(612) 293-0233

American Red Cross
(Contact your local chapter for all resources, or contact:)
American Red Cross
National Headquarters
HIV/AIDS Project for Youth
1709 New York Ave., Ste. 208
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 662-1580

Arizona Department of Health Services
3008 N. 3rd St.
Phoenix, AZ 85012
(602) 255-1292

Asian AIDS Project
300 4th Street, Suite 401
San Francisco, CA 94107
(415) 227-0946

Asian/Pacific Community Health Organizations
310 8th Street, Suite 310
Oakland, CA 94607
(415) 272-9536

BEBASHI
1528 Walnut Street
Suite 1414
Philadelphia, PA 19102
(215) 546-4140

California Rural Indian Health Board, Inc.
2020 Hurley Way, Suite 155
Sacramento, CA 95825
(916) 929-9761

Campaign to End Homophobia
P.O. Box 819
Cambridge, MA. 02139
(617) 868-8280

Center for Population Options
1025 Vermont Ave.
Suite 210
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 347-5700

Central Maine Indian Association
P.O. Box 2280
Bangor, Maine 04401
(207) 942-2926

COSSMHO
The National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations
1030 15th Street, NW
Suite 1053
Washington, DC 20005
(800) AIDS-123

Educational Video Center
87 Lafayette Street
New York, NY 10013
(212) 219-8129

Gay Men's Health Crisis
129 West 20th Street
New York, NY 10011
(212) 807-6655

Hartford Health Department
AIDS Prevention Program
80 Coventry Street
Hartford, CT. 06112
(203) 722-6742

HIV Library Center
22 Florida Ave.
Staten Island, NY 10305
(718) 720-4488

Instituto Familiar De La Raza-
Latino AIDS Project
2515 24th St., #2
San Francisco, CA
(415) 647-4141

March of Dimes Birth Defects
Foundation
1275 Mamaroneck Ave.
White Plains, NY 10605
(914) 997-4636

Minnesota American Indian AIDS
Task Force
1433 East Franklin Ave., Ste. 7C
Minneapolis, MN 55404
(612) 870-1723

Minority AIDS Project
5149 W. Jefferson Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90016
(213) 936-4949

National Coalition of Advocates for
Students
100 Boylston Street
Suite 737
Boston, MA 02116
(617) 357-8507

National Network of Runaway and
Youth Services, Inc.
1400 I Street, N.W., Suite 330
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 682-4114

Network Publications
P.O. Box 1830
Santa Cruz, CA 95061-1830
(408) 438-4080

New Day Films
853 Broadway
Suite 1210
New York, NY 10003
(212) 477-4604

People of Color Against AIDS
Network
1200 S. Jackson, Suite 25
Seattle, WA 98144
(206) 322-7061

Polaris Research and Development
China Basin, Suite 6600
185 Berry Street
San Francisco, CA 94107
(415) 777-3229

San Francisco AIDS Foundation
333 Valencia Street
4th Floor
(415) 864-4376

The San Francisco Study Center
P.O. Box 5646
San Francisco, CA 94101
(415) 626-1650

Select Media, Inc.
74 Varick Street
Suite 305
New York, NY 10013
(212) 431-8923

New Publications from CPO's National Initiative on Adolescent AIDS and HIV Prevention

Guide to Implementing TAP: Teens for AIDS Prevention Peer Education Program - A step-by-step guide to developing and implementing an HIV and AIDS prevention peer program in schools, community-based organizations, and religious settings. The TAP program was awarded the 1990 American Medical Association National Congress on Adolescent Health Award for excellence in HIV/AIDS prevention. Included with the manual is a cassette tape with three "rap" songs about AIDS, contraceptives and drugs that were written and performed by D.C. area TAP members. $25.00

Out of the Shadows: Building an Agenda and Strategies for Preventing HIV/AIDS in Street and Homeless Youth - The product of a summit convened by CPO in 1989 to address HIV prevention education strategies for street and homeless youth. $8.00

Reaching High-Risk Youth Through Model AIDS Education Programs: A Case by Case Study - an overview and evaluation of CPO's High Risk Youth Demonstration Project, with program lessons that can be applied to HIV prevention programs for high-risk youth in a variety of youth-serving organizations. $5.00

The Facts: Adolescents, AIDS, HIV, and Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases - A concise statistical fact sheet about the HIV and STD epidemics as they relate to teens. (Updated Regularly) $1.00/Bulk rates available.

America's Least Wanted: Sexually Transmitted Diseases - Written by teens, this clever pamphlet uses cartoon characters and simple language to equip teenagers with practical information about STDs. .50/Bulk rates available.

In keeping with the mission of expanding teenagers' life options, CPO believes in promoting the exchange of information and the development of strategies to prevent the HIV epidemic from spreading among the nation's young people. CPO develops innovative education, policy, research, and media programs to enhance opportunities for young people. For further information about CPO's National Initiative on Adolescent AIDS and HIV Prevention, contact: Center for Population Options, 1025 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 210, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 347-5700, FAX (202) 347-2263.

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